

DALE, IND.

DRAWER 11A

TOWNS-LINCOLN INTEREST

712009 025 05107

Indiana

Cities & Towns

Dale

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

DALE K. P. LODGE

NO. 284

Dale, Indiana,

Jan 28 1920

Dr Louis Allen

411 W. 11th St. Ind.

Dear Sir, I am writing
regarding some Lincoln information.
About 1880. a man who was
writing a Book on Lincoln and a correspond-
ent to some New York Paper came to
my Father's home and spent several
days. I drove them around to
see Allen Bronson. Mr Gentry
The Crawford's and Griggby's
I remember very plainly that my
mother got up a big dinner and
I brought Mr Bronson Gentry and
some other man I think now was a
Griggby, and some one from the
Crawford home. Then all with
these 2 men ate dinner there and
after dinner had a Notary Public
there and all signed up papers
as a boy of 13 to 16. This made a
great impression on me

Dale, Indiana, 192

I have never seen this imprint
and wondered if you knew what
Book was printed about this time
and by whom. If you can help
me find this book I will be
thankful to you. I have
all these old people well during
my teens, have often heard
them talk. My family was
intimate with them. My Grand
Mother was a Woods and my
wife was a Turnbrow. They all
lived here when Mrs. Liddle
died.

Thanking you for any information
you may be able to give me

I am Very Truly

S Grant Johnson

Dale

Indiana

Lytle Dickson

February 6, 1930

Mr. S. Grant Johnson
Dale, Indiana

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Your letter inquiring who the Lincoln historian was who visited your community about 1880 might be more easily answered if you had said 1890.

At that time Charles C. Coffin, a New York newspaper man, spent some time in Southern Indiana gathering data about Lincoln. Some years later he published a book which he called *The Life of Lincoln* which was published by Harpers' Brothers, New York, in 1905.

Mr. Coffin's visit to Indiana, however, was in 1890, fifteen years earlier.

If this name does not seem familiar to you, kindly write me again and I will make further investigation.

Respectfully yours,

LAW:VL

Director,
Lincoln Historical Research Foundation.

COPY 1952
LINCOLN READ LAW

Tampa, Fla.
Jan. 4, 1933

1824

Mr. O. V. Brown
Dale, Ind.

Dear Mr. Brown:

I was glad to hear from you and greatly appreciate the map of Lincoln Park and surroundings and also for the picture of Pigeon Creek church. In answer to your questions--My father's home as shown in your map, was his home from 1861 to Aug. 23, 1884, the date of his death. He moved to this home from his old home on the same farm, and located about one-fourth mile east of the new home. This was no doubt the home to which Lincoln came often to read the statutes of Indiana (Statutes of 1824) when father was constable; and his home when the Lincoln family moved to Illinois in 1830. Answering the third question--Abe made rails for father; perhaps some of the older citizens remember a time when a great many persons were anxious to have walking canes made from rails made by Lincoln. They came to father and others seeking such rails. Father said he told them that though Abe made some of the rails in use on his farm, he could not point to any one rail and say he was sure that Abe made that rail. Some of the older persons may remember where the old house was located. The logs with which the kitchen was built was removed and the kitchen was rebuilt on the extreme North West corner of the farm where the Gentryville road turns from the west to the south. It was afterwards occupied by persons employed by the year at an agreed price per month and for help on the farm. Noah Osborne, Theo. Spurlock, a Mr. Schull and a Mr. Miller each at one time occupied the house. The removal of the frame house was to my mind an important event. The ground was covered with snow. Long timbers were put under the building for runners, Ox teams, more than could now be found in any section of southern Indiana, were collected without difficulty and by the combined power of these teams, encouraged by a number of drivers, each in charge of his own team--the house was moved to Dale and located perhaps 100 yards or more North West of the old Presbyterian church. The house was in good condition, was occupied for a time by Mr. Carleton. Pardon me for wandering so far from the questions asked. As for anything to add to your collection. I am sorry to say that I have nothing. The cupboard is loaned to Vanderburgh County Museum. We are hoping that the New Year has many and much blessings in store for you and our Dale friends.

Sincerely yours,

G. W. Turnham

G. W. Turnham

DALE IS THRIFTY, BUSY TOWN; FIRST SETTLED IN 1840

Wm. W. W. W.
Once Known as Elizabeth;
Cannery and Cheese Fac-
tory Important Industries

DALE, June 27. — (Special) — The section of land on which the town of Dale now stands was a wilderness, unbroken and untouched, until the year 1840 except for the crossing of two roads, one leading from Troy to Vincennes and the other from Rockport to Hindustan. The town at first was known as Elizabeth but became Dale in 1856 because another post-office in Indiana was named Elizabeth.

The first building here was a small Presbyterian church which was erected in 1840 near the site of the present church. The minister, the Rev. Mr. Walker, later built a flour mill here and a portion of that mill still stands. Enlarged from time to time, it was operated by the Wallace family for 50 years. In late years it has been owned and operated by Ernest Wittie.

GOOD HIGHWAY CENTER

The two crossroads mentioned were ordered improved in 1921, and since then other roads have been improved until now Dale and the community boasts one of the best highway systems in the state.

The oldest business building here is that now occupied by C. W. Wedeking and company as a hardware, furniture and general farm supply store at the south end of the business block. The original part of the building was erected by E. Lindauer, a tinner, although there have been additions made from time to time. From the time it was built until 1902, it was owned four different times by the present owner, C. W. Wedeking. It was in this building when the present owner made his first trade when a boy of 16 and since then has made hundreds of trades on almost exactly the same spot. Until 1902, the building was used as a tin shop, living quarters, telephone exchange, harness shop and hotel. Since that year it has been used as a store by the Wedekings. This building is to be razed some time during the next few weeks and will be replaced by a modern fire-proof, two-story building, larger than the present building and will be open to the public in the early fall by the present partnership, C. W., Edwin, Hobart, Mabel Wedeking and Roy Stone.

The Acme Cannery, Inc., has been remodeled the past year and ranks among the best canneries in the state. Tomato products only are manufactured at this plant which employs approximately 75 people during the canning season.

MAKES MUCH CHEESE

A busy place every day is the Kraft Phenix Cheese company, which is one of the newer enterprises of this community. This plant under the management of Fred Carpenter as superintendent serves 202 customers, receiving now about 12,000 pounds of milk daily. The cheese manufactured is sent to eastern markets.

The old frame school building was replaced in 1906 with a brick building composed of five class rooms and an auditorium. In 1926 an addition

of a gymnasium and five class rooms were added. This year under the trusteeship of G. W. Patmore, five class rooms are being added at an approximate cost of \$15,000, through PWA.

The Dale State bank was organized in 1904 and in 1910 was chartered a state bank. In 1930 the charter was renewed. This bank was at no time under restriction and in October of the past year, a branch was established at Grandview with Samuel Weiler as manager. A. J. Wedeking has been cashier of the local bank since 1919.

STATE GARAGE ENLARGED

The state highway commission made Dale a sub-district in 1921 and soon afterward a frame garage was

erected. S. G. Johnson, of Dale, was the first state highway superintendent. In 1927 A. J. Wedeking of Dale was appointed a state highway commissioner and it was during his term that the state garage was rebuilt and enlarged and many improvements added. Gothe Thiry is highway superintendent and the payroll carries the names of about 150 persons. An addition will be built to the garage some time this summer.

Dale, known as a thrifty town, has showed a substantial increase in population in the past few years. Practically every family owns its own home and an empty house is a rarity. There are many growing enterprises and there never has been a real unemployment problem.

Dale Ind.

Feb 15 1937.

Dr. Louis A. Warren.

Fort Wayne, Ind.

Dear Sir:

This is a copy of paper I have, and the location of this old house, is the same place mentioned by Lincoln historians as the last school attended by A. Lincoln, in Indiana, He did not attend but a few days. ^{ment} State of W.N. Medcalf,
Dale Ind.

I was born near Dale Indiana on 2nd October 1852-My Grandfather Thomas Medcalf settled here on Section 7-Township 4 Range 5 in 1819. My Father Thomas Medcalf was born here in 1829-My Mother was Nancy Turnham daughter of David Turnham, I remember the old John Jones home that stood $\frac{1}{2}$ mile South of Dale near the North East corner of the S.E $\frac{1}{4}$ of N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section # 19. Town 4 R 5.

This House was an old delapidated House when I first Knew it. The last family to live in it, was Wm Woods Just at the close of the war. They lived there a short time while waiting to get possession of a house across the Road on the Larry Jones land, After they moved to the Larry Jones farm they used the Wood House as a Barn till a Barn was made on the Jones farm. I often heard my mother talk of different kinds of meetings being held there. She told me she was converted there and that she got her first schooling there.

W.N. Medcalf.

Ninna T. Johnson Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of February 1937-

S. Grant Johnson

Notary Public.

Would be pleased to show you this paper, as well as the school site any time you are down this way.

Yours truly,

O.V. Brown.

O.V. Brown

During the Civil War our family lived in a house just east of where Ira Elliott now lives. The Spring after father came home from the war he rented some land from the farm now owned by Frank Frey. When he wanted to move there the man then living on the place refused to give possession and had to be removed by law. While we were awaiting possession of the place we moved into the old John Jones house which stood across the road from it. The old John Jones house stood on the Northeast corner of the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section #19, Town 4 S, Range 5 W. It was very old then and in poor repair. He fixed it up so we could live in it. After John Jones moved into his new home near Joe Haug's this old home was used for meetings. A few terms of school were also taught there. The older people told me that Lincoln went there for a short time to a Mr. Dorsey, but that Lincoln received most of his schooling at the Carter School on what is now known as the Richardson farm.

*This is a copy of a statement made
by J. O. Wood. and witnessed by W^m. A. Wright
and Grant Johnson.*

Copy

Statement of W. N. Medcalf
Dale Indiana

I was Born near Dale Indiana on 2nd October 1852.
My Grand Father Thomas Medcalf settled here on Section
7 - Township 4 Range 5 in 1819.
My Father Thomas Medcalf was Born here in 1829. My
Mother was Nancy Turnham daughter of David Turnham I
remember the Old John Jones home that Stood $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of
Dale near the North East corner of the S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of
Section #19. Town 4 & R 5

This House was and old dilapidated House when I first
Knew it. The last family to live in it was Wm. Woods
just at the close of the War They lived there a short
time whil waiting to get possession of a house across the
Road on the Larry Jones land After they moved to the
Lary Jones farm they used the Woods House as a Barn till
a Barn was made on the Jones farm. I often heard my
mother talk of different kinds of meetings being held
there She told me she was converted there and that
she got her first schooling there

(Signed) W. N. Medcalf

(Signed) Ninna T. Johnson Witness

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of
February 1937.

(Signed) S. Grant Johnson
Notary Public

Carter Township



Public Schools

E. H. Loehr, Principal

DALE, INDIANA

I knew David Turnham well. Our families were close, friendly neighbors. I married his Grand-daughter. I have often heard him talk of the Lincolns and their neighbors. I remember of taking a couple of men down to his home to talk to him about them. He was at the barn. We went up there and they talked a long time. I remember they asked him about the John Jones land. He said this is some of it. They asked if this was his old home. He said no, it was over there pointing about one-half mile west. He said Jones lived there until he built a better home about one-mile north west. He spoke of the Jones Home being used for community meetings before and after Jones moved. The Methodist met there some, also it was used for a School. They asked him if Abe Lincoln went to school there. He laughed and said, only a little while. He started but when good spring weather came he had to go to work. They asked him if Dorsey was the teacher, he said yes.

I have often heard W.F. Adams and old Carter township Teacher say that Dorsey taught Lincoln in this building. Adams was an early teacher. I have also heard Wm. G. Hile say Dorsey taught there. They were connected with some very old Families here. Both were teachers and Lincoln Students.

S. Grant Johnson

Historical Bureau

STATE LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL BUILDING

140 N. SENATE AVENUE, INDIANAPOLIS

TELEPHONE: LINCOLN 1321

CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN, DIRECTOR

In reply please address 308 W. Ohio St.

May 27, 1937

Mr. Louis A. Warren
Lincoln National Life Insurance Company
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Mr. Warren:

As supervisor of a WPA project marking historic sites in Indiana—we have a request to mark site of first school attended by Lincoln in Indiana—naming it to be that of Azel Dorsey. In verifying this request, we ran into a conflict of opinions as to the order of schools which Lincoln attended, and it is through Dr. Christopher B. Coleman's suggestion that we are writing to you. In the following excerpts from Herndon's and Beveridge's biographies of Lincoln it is apparent that discrepancies exist not only as to the order of schools, but as to their location as well:

Herndon's Lincoln—Herndon and Weik:

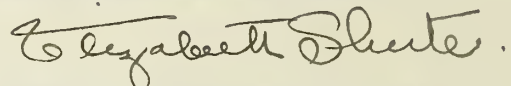
"Abe was in his tenth year...and his step-mother made way for him to attend school. (Page 32) Hazel Dorsey was Abe's first teacher in Indiana. He held forth a mile and a half from the Lincoln farm. (Page 34) At the next school, Andrew Crawford's, Abe was fourteen, and at Swaney's he was seventeen. The last required a walk of over four miles.(Page 36)"

Abraham Lincoln—A. J. Beveridge:

"Grigsby is clear and positive as to the order in which Lincoln attended school in Indiana—first to Crawford, second to Dorsey and third to Swaney. The biographies usually give Dorsey as first teacher. (Footnote, page 56) The Lincoln children went to Andrew Crawford's school for a while during the winter of 1818-19. The school was held in a log cabin two or ~~three~~ miles away from the hut of Thomas Lincoln. (Page 55-6) A year or two after the coming of Sarah Lincoln another school, about four miles away, was started by Azel W. Dorsey. (Page 62)"

So many different "first teachers" have led to quite a bit of confusion in our minds. Can you help us solve our problem by telling us your source of information about Azel Dorsey being the third teacher in place of first or second?

Very sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Elizabeth Shute".

(Mrs.) Elizabeth Shute
Supervisor

ES:sd

Lincoln Lore

June 1, 1937

Mrs. Elizabeth Shute
308 West Ohio Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

My dear Mrs. Shute:

With reference to your queries about the Lincoln school teachers, I would refer you to copies of Lincoln Lore which I believe you have in the Historical Bureau of the State Library. If the copies which I mention are not available, we will be pleased to have photostats made for you, although I am quite sure your files are very complete.

Lincoln Lore #59 discusses Lincoln's first Hoosier schoolmaster.
Lincoln Lore #63 - Lincoln's law schoolmaster
Lincoln Lore #65 - Azel W. Dorsey, Lincoln's pedagogue.

These articles, I believe, answer the questions which you raise.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director

June 2, 1938

grant
Mr. S. ~~Frank~~ Johnson
Dale, Indiana

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I regret that I cannot tell you definitely when I will be in Dale, but it will be a pleasure indeed to meet your group whenever I find it convenient to come.

It appears now that I will be in Vincennes on June 14 for the dedication of the Lincoln statue just across the river which commemorates the pilgrimage of the Lincolns from Indiana to Illinois. It seems to me that it would be a fine thing for some of your group to go over for that celebration as it is definitely connected with the Spencer County country.

I am very glad indeed to learn of your organization and think it quite likely that you would like to have the bulletin which we publish here from week to week and I take occasion to enclose some copies and also am placing your name on our mailing list to receive subsequent issues. The bulletin is sent gratis.

Very truly yours,

LAW:ES
Encs.

Director

June 17, 1938

Mr. S. Grant Johnson
Dale, Indiana

My dear Mr. Johnson:

You will please find enclosed a carbon copy of the letter sent to Mr. Ross Lockridge today and I trust this may cause him to pay you a visit.

If you do not seem to get some reaction with reference to my suggestion in this letter I will be pleased to take the matter up with him again, if you will write me.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB
Enc.

Director

Dale Ind. March 24 39
Dr Louis Warren.

Dear Sir - I am sending you a couple of pictures which I think will interest you. One is a marker we erected just South of Dale. John Jones built one of the very early houses just South of Dale. He lived there until he built a better one west of town. While he lived there Zachariah Ricks of Rome placed a small flock of mules in this house and came here to sell them on certain days of the week. When Mr Jones there the Dale M. E. Church was organized here and held meetings there also still held there there after he moved, also it was used as a community meeting place and as a school house. I am sure we have plenty of evidence to prove that Lincoln went to Dorsey there in 1827. I will tell you of the other picture, a few days ago after a hard rain. Mrs. Brown said let's go down to the old Woods Cemetery I found some things years in looking down the grounds we discovered a small corner of a tombstone uncovered laying flat. we scraped off the dirt and found. Rebecca Wood. wife of Wm Wood died Jan 10-1837. Digging near it we found another. Aged 83 years 6 mos. 24. days. and at the foot a small marker. W.W. I am sure we found the grave of Wm Woods. Do you have any data as to his death, or age? (That maybe you'd be interested)

When you were here once you talked of trying
to get a copy of the Hobson notes. Did you ever?
I am sure there are things in them that would
be of value to us. If you are down this way this
summer can't you take time to go. Thurs
what we have I am sure we can make it
interesting for you if you will let us know
when you could spend a while with us.

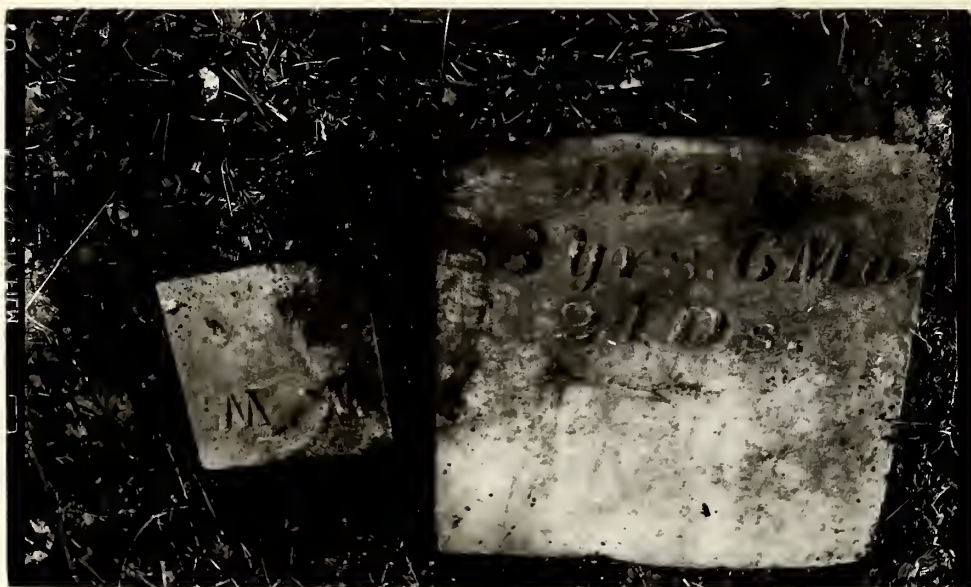
We have never been able to make any con-
nections with Mr Lockridge, Mr Fay the
Castodian over at Springfield Ill. has promised
to visit us this spring.

There has been over a hundred copies of
a Lincoln play presented to the Editor. Mrs. Estlin
Mrs. Hubbard. and Will Fortson for inspection. I
am wondering if some new and unpublished
facts won't come out of them. If you are down
this way let us know, and if you can't come
to see us maybe we can see you.

I would like to hear from you once
in a while.

Very Truly
E Grant Lincoln
Dale Ind.





Dalton, Apr 10-37
Mr Lewis Warren

Dear Sir, I
am enclosing 3 Statements
regarding the Lincoln Subject.
One of them will send you
another soon. He then
talked to Mr Adams
who told him about
Dorsey and Lincoln and
W. G. Niles married his
Sister and he talked to
him then about it.

I think I know where
I can get another just
about like these.

Very Truly

Samuel Johnson

April 13, 1939

Mr. S. Grant Johnson
Dale, Indiana

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Your very interesting letter has been received and I am wondering whether or not you have been able to get in touch with the relatives of Dorsey who live out West somewhere. You perhaps know a tombstone has been erected over his grave on which it is stated that he was a school teacher of Abraham Lincoln. Possibly some of the relatives might know just where Dorsey taught school.

I will see what I myself can do about tracing this matter if you have not already done so.

Very truly yours,

LAW:EB

Director



This is a picture of Mrs
Heoron who had driven
a horse hitched to the
Sweep of the Old Gordon
Mill (Lincoln Park -)
now living just north of the
old mill site
where she was killed in the
face by the horse -

1939

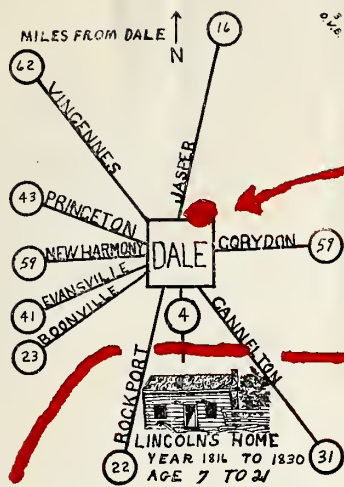
Sarah Lincoln Engoby's grave
Little Pigeon Church -
1939

POST CARD

CORRESPONDENCE

ADDRESS

PLACE
STAMP
HERE



IN THE HEART OF THE LINCOLN COUNTRY

Antiques



THE INDIANA RAIL-SPLITTER

O. V. BROWN

Dale, Indiana Feb. 18-51

Dear Dr. Warren. You have told me two or three times you would like to browse around down in Sou Indiana a while and see what new you could find in the Lincoln Country. I think I have told you about the claim that State Senator James Brewster helped to present to the State Highway Commission of both Ky + Indiana. It has about 100 type written pages of affidavits of Lincolns relatives and copies of Petitions for Highways + their reports. I think it has more Lincoln in it than anything else in Sou Indiana. I have cooperated in the report quite a little and have had quite a little correspondence about it. The other day dropped in and persuaded Miss Brewster to let him bring it down here for a while, so we could study it + probably copy some of it. But its on a strict promise it is not to leave the house. I am wondering if it would be of enough interest to you. to get you down here for a few days. It is very interesting has lots of information about early Trails, Routes, Highways from 1800 to 1824. I think this the only copy in existence. I tried to buy it but no I do not know how long we can keep it. I think you would be interested in it. Can you get down here anyway soon? I had your speaking tour but put it away so carefully I cant find it. I think you were to be back about now. Would be glad to hear from you.

Very Truly
O. V. Brown

Indiana

March 22, 1951

Mr. S. Grant Johnson
Dale, Indiana

My dear Mr. Johnson:

The fact that I have been out of the office for more than two months with a heavy schedule before me for April I do not see how it would be possible for me to come to Southern Indiana in the very near future. However thank you very much for telling me about the Brewster paper.

Very truly yours,

Director

LAW:JK
L.A. Warren

Dale Indiana, 1953.

HUFFMAN MILL, Spencer County, Ind.

Abe Lincoln went here to Mill, when he lived in Indiana at the age of 7 to 21 years. Going horseback and with wagon.

Copied from news paper clipping. By O.V. Brown, Dale Indiana.

By Lenny

George Huffman my grandfather, who was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1784, ~~returned~~ emigrated to Knox County, in 1804, remaining there four years, after which time he went to Kentucky, where he remained a like period, when he decided to return to Indiana. In 1812, Together with his wife, formerly Nancy McDaniel, and their son John Harrison Huffman, who became my father, they wended their way to the spot since known as Huffman's Mills, (or Huffman P.O.) where he entered a track of land consisting of eleven hundred acres.

"At this time the town of Troy had not yet been laid out; it being an old wood-yard where cord wood was sold to the boats that plied up and down the river, and ~~at~~ around which a few white settlers were to be found; but between this place and the point on Anderson River where the Huffmans settled, there was not a single white settler to greet the eye of the sturdy pioneer.

"Think of it! A man, his wife, and babe, ten miles from the nearest trading post; twenty-five miles from the nearest blacksmith shop, which was at Rockport; and sixty miles from the mill, which was at Crooked creek in Kentucky; and in such a wilderness! The first meagre corn crop (1813) was a failure. My grandfather was obliged to go on horseback to Harrison county; (Indiana) to procure corn for family's bread: carry it past his own home to the mill in Kentucky, and then back home again.

"Under such circumstances, it is needless to say my grandmother's time was not expended on preparing the many fancy articles of today's menu, and little food was wasted. Her mode of cooking was by the open fireplace where an iron crane was used on which pots and teakettle were swung: also a dutch oven or 'Skillet-and-lid' which was placed over hot embers on the hearth and the lid covered with glowing coals, in which she placed her 'Corn dodgers' or anything else she wanted to bake."

"It seems that necessity is not only the mother of invention but is the mother of construction as well, for in 1816--the year Indiana was admitted to statehood--my grandfather constructed a rude mill here on Anderson river, a few rods from where we now are. People came a distance of twenty miles to help at the 'Mill-raising', since such a gathering was not only considered a sort of picnic or frolic for the pioneers; but it was also a great advantage to all to have a mill near by.

"This mill house was built of round logs cut from the primeval forest, and the mill proper was constructed almost wholly of wood. Having what is known as a 'tub-wheel' with wooden gearing. The buhrs--which were also home made--were fashioned from flinty rocks from the surrounding country.

"In the course of time, other settlers---Woodruff Chowning, John Jackson, John McKim and several others, including my uncle James, Mike and John Huffman,--had arrived and decided to cast their lot on the struggling frontier. Their arrival not only increased the demand for grinding but made a sawmill a necessity. To meet these demands, my grandfather erected a saw-mill; one of 'sash' or 'up-and-down' saw being used instead of the circular saw of today; and also a much larger grist-mill. This new mill had a frame building, with two sets of buhrs and a rather rudely improvised bolt for separating the bran from the flour.

see page # 2

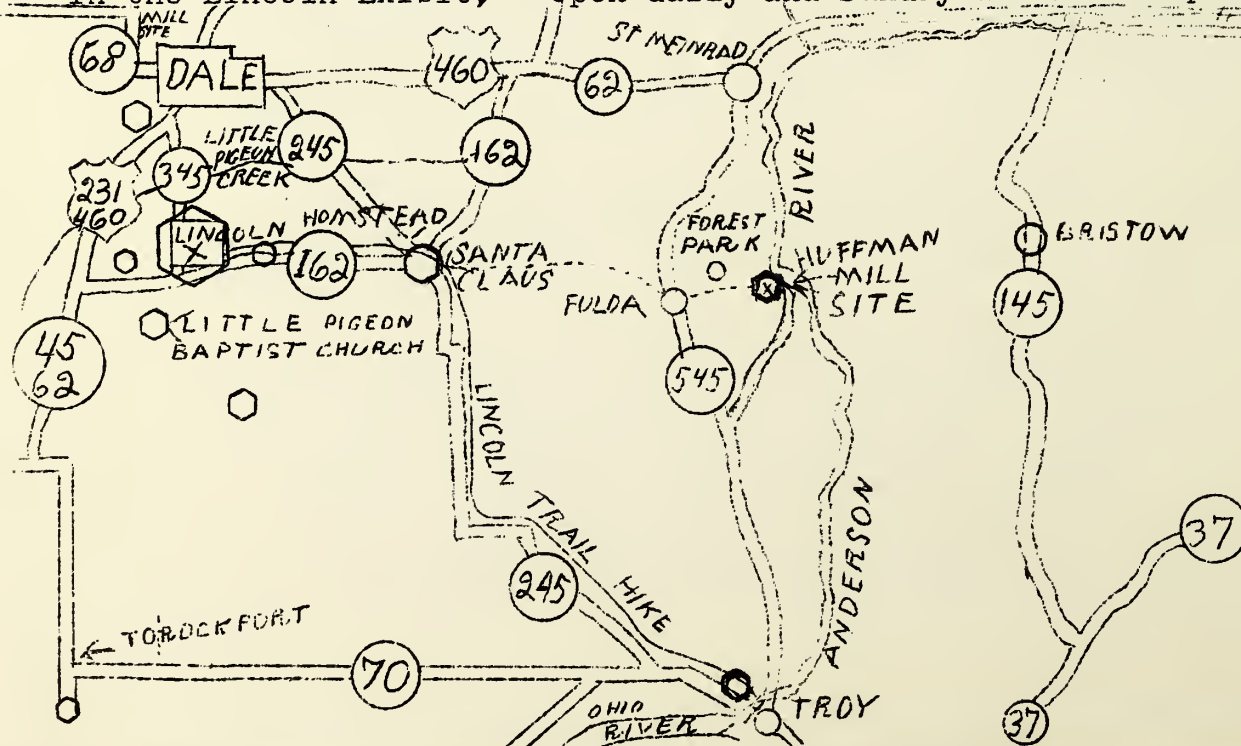
" My grandfather died in 1854, leaving his entire estate to my father who was his only son. He followed in the footsteps of his father in farming and milling; erecting a steam mill in 1856 that was burned in 1869 or 1870. He never rebuilt this mill; but still used the old water mill.

" In the meantime, in 1840, my father had married Jane Stapleton, a native of Kentucky. To this union were born nine children, six of who reached maturity. George W. Huffman, the oldest son, was a member of the 49th Indiana Volunteers, and was killed at Vicksburg; and his brother, John Riley Huffman, saw two years service in the 13th Indiana Cavalry. Two sons and two daughters of this family survive. They are Mrs. Robert Kennedy of St. James, Missouri; Mrs. Ann Julia Scott of Troy; John Riley Huffman of Huffman's Mills; Lemuel Q. Huffman of Tell City (The writer of this paper)-----Our mother died in 1857 and in 1862 our father was married to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Harris, who survived him about ten years, he dying in 1887.

" Educational and religious advantages in pioneer days at Huffman were quite limited, indeed. At first the parents taught their children what their limited knowledge and spare time would permit. Later, a teacher was hired by the patrons at so much per pupil and school was conducted anywhere a room could be found available. The teachers, who could little more than read and write, like Ichabod Crane, boarded ---- and generally speaking were the type who believed that 'Licking and learning' go hand-in-hand, and as matter of fact did not 'Spare the rod' (Which grew abundantly) in----?--Spoil the child. At last a school house was built (1844)?. Teachers came and educational advantages increased. The pioneer preachers would find their way to a settlement and perhaps stay a week or ~~two~~ more, preaching in the homes at night, and later in the school. Finally, the present church was built about 1875 by John W--deller".

No date was on news paper clipping. O.V.B.

See Huffman mill pictures and store records at Santa Claus Land, in the Lincoln Exhibit,---Open daily and Sunday at side of post office.



Chief Justice Shepard discusses Lincoln

By TOM McQUEENEY

Herald Staff Writer

LINCOLN CITY — Abraham Lincoln was no stranger to a young Randall Shepard growing up in the Evansville area.

In fourth grade, he was assigned to memorize the Gettysburg Address. As an 11-year-old Boy Scout, he hiked 32 miles to the Lincoln site in Kentucky. And the next year, he carried a flag during a Lincoln parade down the streets of Springfield, Ill.

When one grows up in the area, said Shepard, chief justice of the Indiana Supreme Court, "You don't need to crack a book to know what Abraham Lincoln means to modern America."

Amidst glaring lights from television cameras and clicking shutters from newspaper photographers, Shepard spoke of Lincoln's legacy Sunday to about 180 people gathered at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial on Lincoln's birthday.

Shepard told the standing-room only crowd that he wanted to



Justice Randall Shepard
Admirer of Lincoln

stress three aspects of Lincoln's life that live on today.

Simplicity was a key to Lincoln's life, he said. On the day that

Lincoln gave a speech dedicating the national cemetery at Gettysburg, he was not the main speaker. And yet his brief speech is remembered today.

Lincoln also was a committed man, Shepard said. One of his commitments was "to right the wrong of slavery," he said.

Slavery had to be solved on the same basis as the country was founded, Shepard said. Lincoln used the principals from the Declaration of Independence to show people that if all men are created equal, the principal applies to everyone, he said.

Part of Lincoln's legacy, of abolishing slavery, lives on today, he said. Although it may seem the problem was put behind the nation in 1865, he said, "There are other times when it is clear that it is not."

Our country still is dealing with the aftermaths of slavery, he said. "It is the easiest thing for whites in America to forget that there is still work to be done. But Abraham Lincoln would not want us to

think that the work was over."

One of Lincoln's lessons to the country, also fresh today, is to bind the wounds of conflict by being generous to your foe, he said. The advice came in pleas to the victorious North to be generous to the defeated South after the Civil War.

"It was advice which the nation, in Lincoln's absence, did not heed," he said. Instead, the late 19th century was a time of retribution, Shepard said.

"It was a lesson, indeed, which the whole world did not learn well."

For instance, at the end of World War I, the victorious Allies punished Germany by requiring the war-ravaged country to make huge financial reparations to the victors.

Anger over reparations fueled the nationalistic and reactionary forces that led to the Nazi Germany of the 1930s and '40s, he said.

"We had to learn Abraham Lincoln's advice the hard way," Shepard said.



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INDIANA EDITION



Chief Justice Randall T. Shepard shares a laugh with Park Superintendent Norman D. Hellmers.

Lincoln's legacy still alive today

By LORI NORWOOD JAMES
Courier staff writer

LINCOLN CITY, Ind. — Books are not the only place one can go to learn about Abraham Lincoln because his legacy is evident in modern society, said Randall Shepard, chief justice of the Indiana Supreme Court.

"You don't need to crack a book to know what Abe Lincoln means in modern America," Shepard said, addressing about 250 people who gathered Sunday at the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial for Lincoln Day Services.

He said three things that Lincoln did — his effort to unite the country after the Civil War, his move to abolish slavery, and the simplicity with which he led his life — made him one of our country's greatest leaders.

"Those three ideas in his life are a marvelous reason to gather today to celebrate," Shepard said.

Regarding simplicity, Shepard said, "We want our president to be great. We want the office to be strong. We want him to lead the nation in an aggressive way. Yet we want him to be humble, and that is a legacy of Abraham Lincoln."

Those are qualities which Americans continue to seek in electing presidents today.

"It's easy to think that the problem (of slavery) was solved between 1861 and 1865," Shepard said. "It fell to Abraham Lincoln to finally come to grips with that problem."

"It's an easy thing for whites in America to forget that there is still work to be done. But Abraham Lincoln would not want us to forget."



Courier photos by DAVE LUCAS

Boy Scouts from Troop 141 of Richland, Ind., lead the pilgrimage to the Nancy Hanks Lincoln gravesite after the Lincoln Day program.

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Judge Shepard Speaks At Lincoln Memorial

by Paula Hufnagel

Every year the Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial has a program to honor Abraham Lincoln, the 16th

President of the United States. Lincoln spent his formative years on the very same land occupied by the Memorial today. And every year, no

matter what the weather, a large crowd always turns out to pay tribute to the boy, the young man, the President, Abraham Lincoln.

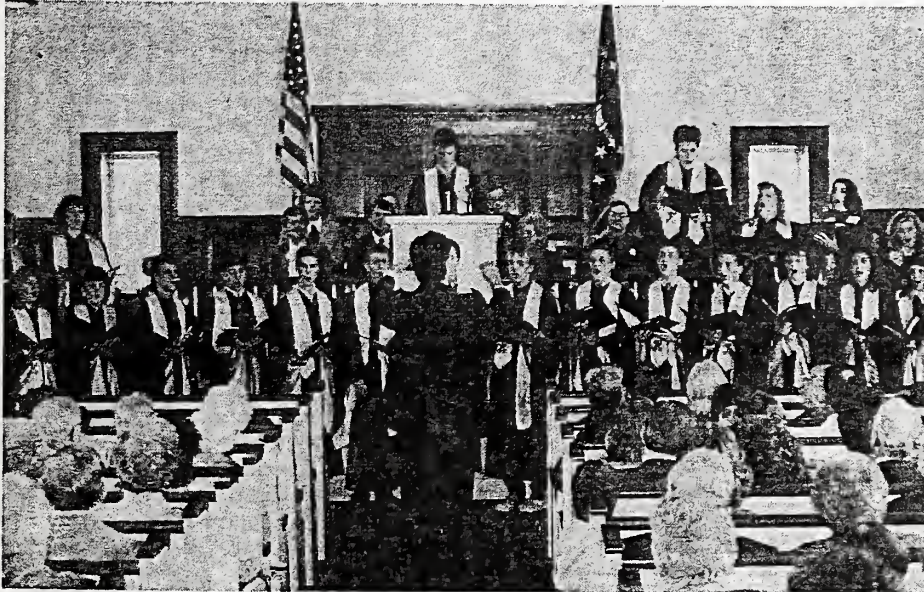
I attended these programs before it was part of my job to do so, and never once did I leave with any disappointment. I always did leave with a renewed pride in being an American. A pride in my country and especially my county, that had a part in molding such a great man as Lincoln.

Park Supt. Norman Hellmers told the gathering in his opening remarks that this year's celebration was even more special since it fell not only on the actual birthday of Lincoln, Feb. 12, but on the actual day itself, Sunday. "We always enjoy anniversaries at the Lincoln Boyhood. We're in the history making business," Hellmers stated, adding that the world's fascination with Lincoln "remains undiminished today."

This year's special guest speaker was Randall Shepard, chief justice of the Indiana Supreme Court. Shepard stated when he first began preparing his speech he was concerned about attempting to discuss Lincoln surrounded by people who had devoted their whole lives to the subject. But as he started researching he found "that like any good Hoosier would, you start to find books on your own shelf about Abraham Lincoln."

Shepard also remarked that when you live in a place like Spencer County, surrounding counties; in Illinois or Kentucky, "you don't need to crack

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HERITAGE — Heritage Hills High School "Heritage," under the direction of John Leffert, choral director, provided special music at the Lincoln Day Program on Sunday, Feb. 12. Among their selections was a variation on the song "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Judge Shepard Speaks At Lincoln Memorial

(Continued from Page 1)

a book to know what Abraham Lincoln means to modern America."

Shepard's relationship with Lincoln and the National Memorial in Lincoln City began at an early age when he first visited at the age of 11. He also visited the Lincoln site in Kentucky that same year, although that trip was made the hard way, "hiking 32 miles with the Boy Scouts. That I will never repeat." Then one year later, when his family moved to Illinois, he carried a flag in a Lincoln Day parade, in Springfield, IL.

Shepard said when he started thinking about what Lincoln's life might have meant to America in the past and America in the present; from the long range of items he chose three that he felt will be "a part of America for as long as we are free nation."

The first Lincoln legacy Shepard said could be summed up in one word: Simplicity. Lincoln's simplicity in his life and in his words. He recalled that as a fourth grade elementary student he was required to memorize the Gettysburg Address. "Yet on the day Lincoln spoke these memorable words, he wasn't even the main speaker. The main speaker spoke for hours and hours. When it was Lincoln's turn he spoke for a period of time so short that when he sat down some did not even realize he had started." Yet the words, what he had to say about the country, about the war, was something that school children generations later would be called on to memorize, Shepard said.

Another subject that automatically comes to mind when you think of Lincoln, Shepard said, is righting the wrong on slavery. This was part of the unfinished business from the Revolution that had to be solved. "It fell to Abraham Lincoln and the country on his watch to finally come to grips with that problem," Shepard told the group. He said it is easy for us in this day and age to believe that the problem of slavery was solved between 1861-65, but it should be clear to that it is not solved, since there are many respects where our country is still contending with slavery even today. "There is still work to be done and Abraham Lincoln would not want us to think the work is over," he said.



Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court Randall Shepard signing autographs following the Lincoln Day Program at Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial on Sunday, Feb. 12. Chief Justice Shepard was guest speaker at the program.
—Photos by Jon Hufnagel

Shepard's third lesson Lincoln left us, was his marvelous speech "... let us bind up the nation's wounds." This speech contained the notion of generosity to friends and foes alike. It was advice to a nation, that in Lincoln's absence, the country did not heed; and the second half of the 19th century was one of retributions with no hand extended in friendship to their fellow brothers.

A few years later, at the end of World War I, the advice was again ignored, when instead of binding up the wounds of mankind, punishment of former foes was chosen instead.

It was only with Nazi Germany of the 1930's and 40's that Lincoln's lesson was finally learned, and that was a lesson learned the hard way. "How easy to be generous to the friend and how very difficult to be generous to the foe," Shepard said.

Simplicity. Equality for all. Generosity to friend and foe alike. Those three ideas, that mean as "much to us today as they did when this country was led by Lincoln. Those ideas and his life are a marvelous reason to gather today and celebrate," Shepard said in closing.

Lincoln Story

In the fall of 1825 Abraham Lincoln began attending school near Dale, but it soon developed that he was farther advanced than the teacher and there would be no one else in his classes. He decided to go over to the mouth of Anderson river and take a job with Taylor & McDaniel who, among other things, were slaughtering hogs and salting them down to ship to southern markets. Lincoln was headman at 35c per day. Among his many duties he sometimes ran the ferry across Anderson river. During his odd times he made himself a skiff in which he sometimes used to take passengers across. One day a couple of men hired him to take them out in the Ohio river and put them on a steamboat for which they paid him a dollar. Soon after this there was a signal from the other shore of the Ohio which he did not understand and he rowed over to investigate. As he reached shore two men came out of the bushes and grabbed him. It was John and Lin Dill who had taken out a license to ferry passengers, stock and freight across the Ohio river. They took Lincoln down the river two or three miles to Squires Samuel Pates. John Dill swore out a warrant for the arrest of Lincoln charging him with violating an act respecting the establishment of ferries. Lincoln, acting as his own attorney, asked to read the license. It read that the Dills had paid so much to land passengers from one bank of the Ohio to another. Lincoln then asked to see the statutes. It also read from one bank to the other. Lincoln claimed he had violated no law as he had only brought them into the stream. The squire saw his point and dismissed the case. The Dills were very angry and hurriedly left. Lincoln lingered and had quite a talk with the squire. He asked to read the statutes and said he thought it would help any man to know the law, discussing the difference in the Indiana and the Kentucky statutes. Afterward he took the Indiana laws down to compare them, but it seems that the law was not exactly all his business. There was another interested onlooker at this trial, Ann Meaker, a young lady about a year younger than Abe. She was a niece of Mrs. Pate who lived there since her parents were dead. There was

an orchard near the home and on one tree grew apples which Abe said were the sweetest he ever tasted, especially when Ann helped him gather them. The squire seemed to like Abe and encouraged him to come back, but his wife did not like him and made fun of his looks and clothing, wishing Ann to marry her nephew, Wm. Thresher. We do not know how long this courtship lasted or just how serious it was, but Ann never married until Lincoln went to Illinois. Ann died in a few years but Mrs. Pate lived to see Lincoln elected President. As proof of this story there is still living a John Dill who is a grandson of the ferryman. There is still living a William Gregory, who is a grandson of Squire Pate. Also there is still living aunt Sarah Thresher a niece of the squire. Each one of those told me this story and neither one ever knew I had talked to the others. Also the old Pate home is still standing almost as it was. On the farm is a cemetery with the tombstones of Samuel Pate, his wife, Ann Meaker and her husband. The dates on each of them compare correctly with the story. This story is true and can be proved by anyone interested in one day. Why it has not had more publicity I cannot understand.

—S. G. Johnson

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